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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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15 October 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION ECONOMIC RECORD ASSAILED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 14 Aug 84 pp 1-3

[Unattributed item: "Reaganomics: Four Years After"]

[Text] The slogans and promises of the Republican administration in the economic field were not just banal election bluffing. They have proved to be an outrageous deception even by the standards of "American democracy" which has seen quite a lot during its history.

The noisy campaign about the imaginery successes of Reaganomics is designed to deceive simpletons who have a bad memory.

The apologists of Reaganomics are today particularly zealous to stress that over the first half of 1984 industrial output in the United States grew seven percent. But if this indicator is compared with that of 1983, i.e. the time when the United States economy was hit by the deepest and most protracted economic crisis over the whole postwar period, and if one compares summer "record" figures with the pre-crisis year of 1979 a new picture will appear. It turns out that over a period of five years industrial output in the USA grew only 4.5 percent. Such are the real fruit of Reaganomics.

Under the pretext of combating inflation both the governmental and business circles have launched a ruthless offensive against the living standards of the working people. As a result, the living standards of more than 35 million Americans are now below the official "poverty line." This has never happened in the United States since the times of the Great Depression of the 20's and 30's. This is, perhaps, the most perceptable real result of Reaganomics.

On the other hand Reagan overfulfills his promises to the monopolies of the military-industrial complex. In the field of military spendings, the arms race and militarisation of the country, the current administration has done so much, that even not a single ardent proponent of a "revival" of the USA military might could have hoped for. Under the accompaniment of a frenzied anti-Soviet hysteria, the American ruling circles have initiated a militaristic campaign unprecedented in that country's history. Over the years of Reagan's presidency, the military appropriations of the United States have almost doubled.

As a result of the unrestrained build up of military spendings by the current administration, the budget deficit in the current fiscal year will reach 200,000 million dollars. And the aggregate national debt of the United States has reached the sum which is even hard to imagine--one trillion, 592 billion dollars.

The baneful impact of militarisation on the general state of the country's economy is seen from the decline in the competitiveness of a wide range of American products in the world market.

The United States balance of trade deficit is expected to top 100 billion dollars in 1984. This is more than a half of the total cost of the American commodity exports. This has never happened throughout the whole history of the United States.

Reaganomics is detrimental not only to the broad sections of population of the United States. Washington's cynical, selfish policy is increasingly in conflict with the interests of its own partners, to say nothing of millions of common people in the other capitalist countries.

Reaganomics is also heavily detrimental to the developing countries. The new protectionist barriers, which have been sharply raised in recent years by the USA and the other Western countries, have sharply worsened the conditions of the sale of goods from the developing states. The point at issue is, as a matter of fact, shameless plunder of the newly free countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who were robbed by imperialism even without that.

The pledges and promises to improve the economy of the United States and of the whole capitalist world, which Reagan so generously gave four years ago have undoubtedly helped him to win the preceding presidential elections. But the past years of implementation of the Reaganomics policy are evidence that there is a vast distance between promises and realities.

(Izvestia, August 12. Summary.)

CSO: 1812/297

INTERNATIONAL

SINCERITY OF REAGAN'S RELIGIOUS BELIEFS QUESTIONED

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 84 p 2

[Letter from reader Yu. Karasev and response by L. Velikovich, scholar, author and doctor of philosophical sciences: "The 'Gospel' According to Reagan"]

[Text] The President of the United States is constantly parading his religious beliefs. Why is he doing this?

Yu. Karasev

This reader's question is answered by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences L. Velikovich, scholar and author of books analyzing present-day capitalism's attitude toward religion and the church.

On 13 April 1984, Ronald Reagan, the 40th President of the United States, asked all U.S. citizens to make 28 May a day of prayer for peace. The pious master of the White House sees prayer as something just short of the main solution to the problems in today's world. In February 1984 he assessed its strength at a national prayer breakfast: "Imagine the megatonnage of the combined prayers of just the people in this room!"

The President did not specify the kind of prayer he meant, but it is a well-known fact that the administration he heads is escalating the arms race and spending colossal sums on the development and deployment of weapons of mass destruction. The megatonnage of nuclear bombs and space-based weapons is the real God of the President who has appealed for a "crusade" against communism.

It is probable that no other American President has been as persistent as the present one in publicizing his religious zeal. This President, as the American press has remarked, often sounds more like a preacher than a politician, but his religious phrases are simply a camouflage for his pharisaism.

For example, Ronald Reagan is extremely disturbed by the absence of prayer in American public schools. He actively supports the religious leaders who are demanding the review of the 1963 U.S. Supreme Court decision prohibiting prayer in the schools.

Why is the President bringing up a matter that was settled so long ago? He is trying to win the support of religious leaders in the coming presidential election.

A Senate bill on prayer in the schools failed to receive the two-thirds of the vote required for its approval.

Reagan did not become the master of the White House without the help of reactionary American religious organizations, particularly the Protestant Fundamentalists who became much more active at the end of the 1970's. As reports in the American press point out, conservative politicians formed an alliance with ultra-rightwing religious leaders in the 1980 campaign. The propaganda of members of the right wing, who camouflage their political goals with talk about their belief in religion, in Christianity and in its dogmas, indisputably influenced some Protestant churchgoers.

The Moral Majority and other rightwing religious organizations are striving to impose mysticism and obscurantism on the American people. When Reagan was still the Republican Party candidate, he made the following statement when he addressed rightwing Christians: "I want you to know that I support you and everything you are doing." In this case, his words agreed with his actions. He supported the demands for the teaching of the religious theory of creation along with Darwin's theory of evolution in the schools.

The President is a zealous propagandist of the Bible. He even announced that 1983 would be the Year of the Bible. "There," Reagan said, "Americans will find answers to the problems we are facing today." The announcement of the Year of the Bible was part of a sweeping propaganda campaign with the aim of diverting Americans from urgent sociopolitical problems, especially the mounting threat of nuclear war and unemployment. Reagan and his associates also used biblical quotations to strengthen their position and their influence among churchgoers.

He persistently publicizes the religious code of ethics, passing himself off as its ardent supporter. He rationalizes his anti-Soviet policy with references to Christian morality by declaring that the Russians are guided by an ideology which does not acknowledge the existence of God and is therefore amoral.

The pious speeches of U.S. statesmen, camouflaging their efforts to escalate international tension, support tyrannical regimes and encourage aggression, testify to the pharisaism and religious hypocrisy of the U.S. politicians currently in power.

All of Reagan's talk about religion and his references to various religious concepts, such as Armageddon, have a single purpose--to camouflage the Washington administration's reactionary domestic policy and aggressive foreign policy. It is interesting that the "pious" President is not such a zealous parishioner of the Presbyterian Church. According to Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill, Reagan attended services only nine times in the first 3 years of his term in office.

Reagan's speech to the National Association of Evangelicals in Orlando (Florida) on 8 March 1983, in which he set forth the basic principles of the "Gospel" according to Reagan, was a vivid example of the religious camouflage of aggressive policy. Reagan tried to depict imperialism's struggle against the socialist countries and against their efforts to avert the danger of nuclear war as a struggle between good and evil. He announced that the main problem of our era in general is not the arms race, but the struggle between good and evil.

Obviously, in his interpretation the United States represents justice and good, and the Soviet Union represents injustice and evil. Furthermore, Reagan describes our country as the evil empire, the center of evil in today's world. And there is only one way of combating this evil--war. Newspapers throughout the world printed a recent remark by the President, not intended for publication: "My fellow Americans! I am pleased to tell you today that I have signed legislation that would outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes."

This attack of unprecedented hostility toward the USSR and unprecedented danger to the cause of peace evoked universal condemnation. His appeals for a "crusade" and his doctrine of limited and protracted nuclear war have evoked protests even in the United States.

An extremely indicative position has been taken by the U.S. Catholic Bishops, who ratified the Pastoral Letter on War and Peace at their national conference in Chicago. It refutes the attempts to make nuclear war legal. In this document, the U.S. Catholic Bishops oppose the concept of "limited" nuclear war and the first use of nuclear weapons and support a nuclear freeze. The document of the U.S. Catholic Bishops actually condemns the Washington administration's foreign policy. Some other American religious organizations have taken a similar stand on Reagan's policy.

Reagan once praised the position of one American. It was the position of an idiot who would rather have his two daughters "die believing in God than grow up communist and stop believing." The religious fanatic in the family is willing to sacrifice his children. The fanatic in government is willing to sacrifice his people. He is following in the footsteps of the reactionaries and anticommunists of the 1950's who were coining cannibalistic slogans such as "Better dead than red."

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CSO: 1807/304

INTERNATIONAL

FRG MINISTER'S ARTICLE ON INTRA-GERMAN TIES, FRONTIERS RAPPED

Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 36, Sep 84 p 9

[Article by A. Kosenko: "Not Just Theorizing"]

[Text]

Not long ago West German Minister for Intra-German Relations (believe it or not, there is such a Ministry in Bonn) Heinrich Windelen published in the journal *Aussenpolitik* an article entitled "The Two States in Germany" and dealing with relations between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic. The headline itself is highly questionable, for Germany as a political entity ceased to exist long ago. No less absurd and unlawful is the very existence of Windelen's office, which presupposes constant interference in the affairs of a neighbouring sovereign state. But that is how it is done in Bonn.

Windelen's article opens with an excursion into history in which he essays an analysis of the reasons why no peace treaty was concluded after the war. Being true to the Adenauer tradition, Windelen of course makes no mention of the fact that the Soviet Union on repeated occasions proposed the conclusion of such a treaty and that the idea was torpedoed by the Western powers when they set up a separate West

German state in 1949. The West, the Federal Republic included, also turned down subsequent Soviet proposals. Here is a noteworthy passage from the minister's article:

"The inclarity in international law of the frontiers between the defeated German Reich ('Germany within the frontiers of December 31, 1937') and Poland and the Soviet Union is the result of the circumstance that no peace treaty was signed after 1945."

The reader will note that Herr Windelen updates the "inclarity in international law" to the present. Yet how can there be any talk about such "inclarity" today, after the treaties of 1970 which signified the full and final recognition in international law of the frontiers in question. Although Windelen mentions these treaties he makes the reservation that the Federal Republic declared for the inviolability of frontiers "only on its own behalf," and not as regards "Germany as an entity in international law."

And this is not all. To bolster up his position he invokes the so-called

"German treaty" concluded between West Germany and the Western powers in 1954. It appears that Article 7 of this document stipulates that the "final demarcation of Germany's frontiers shall be postponed until the above-mentioned settlement [the conclusion of a peace treaty]." All of which means that since there is no peace treaty the frontiers are not final.

Herr Windelen's reasoning is another attempt to adduce pseudo-legal arguments for undermining the basic principle of the inviolability and finality of the European frontiers. It would not matter so much if the minister confined himself to theoretical reflections. The point, however, is that all the activity of the ministry he heads is built on the revanchist thesis of the continued "existence of Germany within the frontiers of 1937." It is this ministry that sees to it that only maps with 1937 frontiers are used as study aids in West German schools. And it is this ministry that supports and finances the revanchist associations. Thus a dubious theory is translated into a dangerous practice.

CSO: 1812/290

INTERNATIONAL

WEST BLAMED FOR NAZI-SOVIET PACT, WORLD WAR II

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 14 Sep 84 pp 1-7

[Article by A. Basov, doctor of historical sciences: "Who Encouraged the Aggressor: Imperialism, Responsible for World War II, Prepares New Disaster"]

[Text] What engendered the Second World War which involved four-fifths of the Earth's population and claimed 50 million lives? Historical science has proved it to have been engendered by the very system of imperialism, its contradictions, and by the policies of the imperialist powers on the war's eve. But bourgeois propaganda has been reverting to this question over and over again trying to shift the historical responsibility on to the USSR, the world's first socialist state. Imperialists blame the Soviet Union for their own contradictions and crises and declare Moscow's scheming to be the driving force behind the national liberation and democratic movement of nations and peoples. Therefore, the destruction of the USSR is the overriding political objective of the imperialist states which, while aging, have been losing their positions in the world and stability at home and those which, taking advantage of a favourable turn of events, strive for world domination. The U.S. is one of these at present, having set up aggressive military-political alliances under its control.

The first thing they see as a necessary premise for launching a war of aggression is to obtain military superiority over what they elect as their objects of attack. The U.S. is making no secret of such an ambition. Second, they have to befuddle the minds of the people of their own country with nationalistic and chauvinistic ideas and convince them of the necessity and winnability of war. That is what the Reagan Administration has been at pains to do. Finally, they have to frighten the probable opponents (and, if possible, allies) with the aggressor's power and determination. This is what the U.S. Administration has been showing up all the time. President Reagan's calculated "joke" about bombing the Soviet Union has been a particularly striking case in point.

Allegations of a "Soviet military threat" gained currency after the victory of the Great October Revolution. In the specific setting on the eve of World War II, that circumstance prevented the ruling circles of capitalist countries from accepting the Soviet Union's proposals about organising collective resistance to the fascist states hell-bent on war. On the contrary, fascist Germany's aggression was turned eastward, against Poland and, then, against

the USSR. The leaders of Western states were sure at the time, as U.S. Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles declared subsequently, that a war between the Soviet Union and Hitler's Germany would do nothing but good to their interests. They maintained that Russia would inevitably be defeated and so communism would be destroyed. Therefore, they sought to isolate the USSR from other nations and leave it without allies.

Now, some Western political journalists have been putting the provocative question: "Well, didn't the Soviet government know about Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' or about his declared intention of winning supremacy in Europe and then in the world?". It did know it, of course. But one may well put this question to Western political scientists: Did the Soviet government have any other option but to conclude a non-aggression pact with Hitler's Germany? The government of Lenin had had to accept even the humiliating and fettering Brest Peace Treaty to save the first socialist state. At the negotiations of the military delegations of the USSR, Britain and France, which ended up on August 21, 1939, in what amounted to the Western countries' refusal to join forces in opposing the aggressor, the Soviet side foresaw three possible variants of action by the aggressive bloc: an attack against France and Britain, an attack against Poland, or an attack against the USSR, and suggested specific retaliation in every particular case. Britain's and France's rejection of a defence alliance with the USSR signified that they either ruled out the possibility of the fascist bloc attacking Poland and France or were not afraid of that at all. As had subsequently transpired, Britain was conducting negotiations with Germany at the time in an attempt to secure a non-aggression agreement at the expense of Poland and to have the Wehrmacht advance towards the frontiers of the USSR. But as the saying goes: "Don't dig a pit for anybody, lest you fall into it yourself!". A non-aggression pact between the USSR and Germany for a term of ten years was concluded in Moscow on August 23, on Germany's proposal.

It is impossible to exonerate those historically responsible for the Second World War. It is fascism and the policy of abetting it pursued, first and foremost, by the governments of Britain and France. Their refusal to conclude a defence alliance with the USSR meant leaving Poland at the aggressor's mercy, all the more so since the then Polish government scuttled away from all cooperation with the USSR in matters of defence. Anti-Sovietism spelled disaster for Poland.

On September 1, 1939, Nazi Germany attacked Poland and the Second World War began. Two days later Britain and France, which had treaties with Poland, declared a war on Germany. But they did not carry out any active operations against the Wehrmacht, still hoping to direct the aggression against the Soviet Union. It is said in the American "Encyclopedia of the Second World War" that Britain did not give Poland any assistance while France only created a semblance of active operations. Anti-Sovietism deprived the governments of these countries of a possibility of soberly evaluating the situation. A week later the Wehrmacht's mighty forces defeated the Polish army. The bourgeois government of Poland, having lost control over the developments, was unable to lead the people's struggle which was confined to a number of

centres of resistance. The inhabitants of Warsaw rose to defend their capital and, together with Wojsko Polskie units, defended it heroically for 20 days. But the struggle of the poorly armed people could not be successful. Prominent Hitlerite General E. Manstein wrote: "The defeat of Poland was an inevitable effect of the illusions which Warsaw harboured about the actions of the allies. And the latter were sitting idle, watching the destruction of their Polish ally."

After the seizure of Poland its Western areas were included in the Third Reich while the other territories were called General Governorship. All this marked the beginning of the greatest tragedy of the Polish people which ended in the annihilation of six million Poles.

Even after the defeat of Poland the British and French governments hoped that if Germany were not troubled by military operations it would continue the aggression eastwards and destroy the Soviet Union. To this end, they themselves engaged in military preparations for delivering a strike against the Soviet Union. The United States joined the intensive anti-Soviet campaign. It made efforts to reconcile Britain and France with Germany on an anti-Soviet basis, exploiting the Soviet-Finnish conflict, and prepared a joint military campaign of the imperialist states against the Soviet Union.

The ruling quarters of Britain and France, the participants in the Munich collusion, did not believe in the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty and hoped that the German side would violate it by immediately attacking the USSR. The Soviet government understood that the non-aggression treaty with the Nazi state which had already taken the road of aggression was of a temporary character. It was aware of the Hitlerites' perfidy. But it was absolutely necessary for the USSR, which remained face to face with the aggressive fascist bloc in the conditions of the hostile attitude of Britain and France, to gain time for reinforcing its army, building up military production, and preparing the country and the people for the imminent war. It is only natural that the Soviet government was particularly meticulous in observing its treaty obligations with regard to Germany so as not to give the Hitlerites even the slightest cause for violating the treaty.

The Soviet government received 22 months of peace, during which it did much to enhance national defences. The Soviet government knew that for its attack on the USSR Germany was preparing to use the territory of Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Rumania, which fact was mentioned in the course of the Anglo-Franco-Soviet negotiations. With Poland's defeat, the Wehrmacht would emerge on the Soviet border to create a direct threat to Moscow and Kiev. That was why the Soviet government resorted to vigorous political, diplomatic and military actions to move westward the line between the Wehrmacht and the Red Army. Reactionary Western historians challenge the legality of the form the Soviet government chose for its actions, neglecting the historical need for such actions. Limiting and lessening fascist aggression was vital for the existence of the Soviet Union, for preserving democracy and civilisation in the world, for allowing mankind to advance.

When the nazis occupied Poland and its government fled to Rumania, having left the nation to the mercy of fate, the Soviet Army resolved to save the fraternal people of the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia from nazi enslavement. On September 17, 1939, the Soviet government issued a note, saying that it could not be indifferent to the Ukrainians and Byelorussians left to the mercy of fate in Poland remaining defenceless. On the same day, troops of the Kiev and Western military areas moved westward and took the land and other property of the Ukrainians and Byelorussians under their protection. This was the first mission of liberation the Soviet Army accomplished during the Second World War.

People met their liberators with jubilation. Soviet tanks and other army vehicles were showered with flowers. This campaign had nothing to do with invasion or other combat operations. It looked like the return of troops to winter quarters after manoeuvres.

By the end of September, the Red Army completed its mission of liberation, having reached the Curzon line which in 1919 Britain and France proposed as ethnographically-sound border between Poland and Soviet Russia.

At that time, anti-Soviet elements in Britain, France and other countries allege that the USSR had attacked Poland and insisted on a war against us. However, since the USSR pursued no other aim, but self-defence from nazi Germany, common sense gradually prevailed.

As the fascist bloc was growing in strength, it became necessary to ensure the security of Leningrad and the country's southwest. The governments of France and Britain did not support the political moves made by the USSR in late 1939 and early 1940 to increase the security of its Western border. It was only after the fascist bloc had occupied Norway, Denmark, France and the Balkans that the Western governments admitted the legitimacy and timeliness of the Soviet actions. Anti-Sovietism gradually began to grow weaker, with the West increassing realising a need for cooperation with the USSR to counter-act the threat of fascist enslavement.

They say that history punishes those who fail to learn its lessons. Forty five years have passed since that time. Imperialism, which unleashed the Second World War, is preparing another war conflagration. To uphold peace means to work for it vigorously, to prevent violation of military equilibrium, to expose anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda and to neutralise the efforts made to intimidate us by power politics.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945 says that the main lesson of the war is that it is necessary to work against war while it has not been started. To uphold peace, all peace-loving forces should work, concertedly and vigorously, against imperialism's aggressive and reckless policy. Nations should be vigilant, and the gains of socialism should be protected and multiplied.

(Trud, September 13. Abridged.)

CSO: 1812/297

INTERNATIONAL

BULGARIAN, GDR PREMIERS REPORTED TO MEET

LD180937 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, September 18, TASS--Talks have been started here between member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic Willi Stoph and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov, in the GDR on an official friendly visit.

The sides expressed concern over the worsening of the international situation due to the aspiration of U.S. and NATO aggressive circles to gain military superiority over socialist countries. The deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range missiles launched a new phase in the arms race. In the present-day situation, it was stressed during the talks, the response measures adopted by countries of the socialist community are justified and necessary. They are directed at preserving the military-strategic equilibrium, at ensuring peace and security.

The participants in the talks expressed confidence that a turn for the better in international relations is possible. They stressed that the GDR and Bulgaria unconditionally support numerous constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states, aimed at terminating the arms race and strengthening universal peace.

The heads of government of the GDR and Bulgaria highly assessed the development of bilateral relations, reaffirmed their readiness to facilitate the deepening and perfection of socialist economic integration in accordance with decisions of the recent CMEA economic summit in Moscow.

CSO: 1812/295

INTERNATIONAL

IRAQI ECONOMIC LOSSES, HUMAN SUFFERING FROM WAR STRESSED

PM280947 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23, 24, 25 Aug 84

[23 Aug 84 p 3]

[First part of special correspondent A. Zhukov series under the rubric "Reportage From the Scene of Events": "Baghdad, Wartime"]

[Excerpts] Baghdad--The title "front-line city" is perhaps the most inappropriate for Baghdad in 1984. The bright lights of the huge 4-million-strong "capital of the world," as the ancients called Baghdad, are visible quite far from the plane as it comes in to land. The blackout has been lifted since the last unsuccessful raid by Iranian aircraft in the fall of 1982. The streets are filled with vehicles of various makes, creating the impression that you have arrived at a huge automobile showroom. With the onset of dusk, the store windows come ablaze and the restaurant doors open invitingly. "The noisy, carefree life of a wealthy capital," so it seems to a passing foreigner after a fleeting inspection of Baghdad.

At the end of the seventies, the term "Iraqi miracle" took root in the vocabulary of Western economists and dealers. This referred to a whole complex of measures that enabled the Iraqi Republic, in the relatively short tenure (since 1968) of the Ba'ath Party leadership which set its course toward implementing a number of progressive socioeconomic transformations, to make the leap from the depths of age-old backwardness into the present day.

But September 1980 arrived. In 4-22 September, the situation between Iran and Iraq reached the boiling point, and this dangerous tension developed into a bloody conflict.

However, at the beginning, although it diverted substantial human and material resources, the war had no effect on Iraq's "reconstruction," which was in full swing. The motto "build while fighting" was declared the basis of the Ba'ath party's economic policy course in the first 2 years of the war. At that time, special attention was paid to the implementation of costly "prestige," as the Iraqi press put it, projects. The massive edifices of a "constellation of hotels," the Sheraton, the Rashid, the Babylon, the Meridian and the Mansur, each costing \$150-200 million, rose up in Baghdad and Basra. The country was crisscrossed with first-class highways and railroads. Even the ordinary pedestrian crossings on freeways were provided with escalators instead of steps.

It is not for us to judge the economic effectiveness of such capital investments, but it is obvious that in conditions of colossal military spending, aggravated by an unfavorable world oil market, this could not continue indefinitely.

...Let us leave the magnificent 6-lane freeways on which cars can race without encountering a single traffic signal for many kilometers, and make our way along tortuous lanes into the heart of Baghdad's residential areas. We cannot fail to notice, again and again, on house walls black cloths with five or six lines of Arabic picked out in white. The text is, as a rule, the same: An extract from the Koran and the words "In this house lived hereo so-and-so, who gave his life at the front for the freedom of his people...." Only the names and dates of birth are different. The dates of death are between 1980 and 1984.

This black cloth is a symbol of the grief concealed behind the house walls: It is not the Iraqis' custom to express their feelings in public. They are a reminder of the families' irreplaceable losses of almost 100,000 fighters and peaceful inhabitants who have laid down their lives in the fratricidal Iran-Iraq conflict.

After driving around the blocks of the capital's New Baghdad district for about half an hour I finally found the right house. This is where the large family of Aunt Fatimah--who 7 years ago helped me in my simple housekeeping--lived. Two of her sons--Muhammad and Jasim--and her daughter Layla, who were adolescents in 1977, were probably already grown up and with their own families.

I knocked at the door and thought: Will I see my old friends? A pretty girl of 20-22 came out to me. "Who do you want?" she asked. "Aunt Fatimah lives here?" I replied with a question. "Yes. But who are you?"--The girl looked at me, obviously trying to remember where she might have seen me before.

Then there were tears of joy and friendly handshakes. I found Aunt Fatimah confined to bed. "She hasn't got up for many days," Layla said. "When Muhammad was drafted into the army she started to be ill frequently, and when Jasim's turn came she took to her bed completely. You see they are both at the front near Basra. Who knows if they will come back?"

How can we measure the alarm and grief of hundreds of thousands of mothers, a million of whose sons are being subjected to mortal danger every hour and every minute in the trenches near Mandali, Zurbatiyah, Huwayzah and Basra?

"I live in constant fear of losing my boys," Aunt Fatimah said quietly. "And I am not alone. Yesterday my sister received the 'death announcement' on her husband. Last week it was the neighbors. We are tired of this war, may it be thrice cursed!"

Muhammads, Jasims, Ibrahims, Salihis.... Dozens of people every day feed the terrible monster called the "Iran-Iraq conflict." And the front requires ever newer recruits....

[24 Aug 84 p 3]

[Second part of special correspondent A. Zhukov series under the rubric "Reportage From the Scene of Events": "Baghdad, Wartime"]

[Excerpts] Baghdad--From the very beginning of the Iran-Iraq war the most active combat operations have been conducted in the southern sector of the front. This is explained primarily by the fact that control of both banks of the mouth of the Tigris and the Euphrates--the Shatt al-'Arab, on which Basra stands--enables each side to deprive the other of access to the sea, and that means also of the possibility for the unimpeded export of oil--the chief source of revenue for both Iran and Iraq.

On the other hand, according to the operational-tactical doctrine of the Iranian command, the relief of the terrain in the Basra region and the marsh flats--the "Khors"--adjoining it is regarded as most suitable for conducting offensive operations. In the northern sector of the front natural obstacles--mountains--prevent the mounting of any successful offensive. In the center the mountain desert terrain which makes communications difficult also does not permit the deployment of infantry. There remains the south.

...To reach the disposition of the "N" unit of the Iraqi Army in the southern sector of the front, you have to dodge through the narrow streets and quays of Basra and on reaching its suburbs turn sharp left. After a 40-minute drive you are stopped by an army post--a sure sign that the front is near.

Another half hour in jeeps and some more document checks, and we finally reached a small area enclosed on three sides with banks of earth and sandbags.

We had no sooner jumped out of the jeep than we, foreign journalists, were taken into a dugout, safely protected by a 5-meter layer of earth, and were handed helmets. Then the young commander of the subunit in which we had arrived (let us call him Lieutenant Husayn) gave us an air raid briefing, explaining to us what we could and could not do.

Each subunit is the Iraqi forces' forward lines of defense no longer than 3 months. After that time, the soldiers are sent to the rear and new subunits are sent up to replace them.

Today officers and men are coming to realise who really bears responsibility for the continuation of the bloodshed on the banks of the majestic Shatt al-'Arab. It is this awakening realization of "Who is who" of which Washington is mortally afraid. People there fear the Iraqi and Iranian soldiers' weapons being directed against the U.S.-Israeli presence in the region. And for that reason they are using the well-known motto of the colonizers: "Divide and Rule!"

I remember conversations with Iraqi officers and, particularly, with the commander of one of the formations occupying positions in the southern sector of the front.

"Some people in the West are eager to present the Iran-Iraq conflict as pathological antagonism between two peoples," the general said, "in order to justify the impossibility of resolving it by peaceful means and to lead to the need for military interference from outside. However, we can say firmly to these 'friends' that the Iraqi people feel no hatred for the Iranian people. We could have established peace between ourselves long ago if it were not for the flagrant interference of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction led by the United States, which are striving to provoke a new aggravation of the conflict in their own personal interests."

The state of relations between Iran and Iraq has always--especially in the postwar years--borne the impress of the influence and direct interference of the major imperialist powers, primarily the United States. And the "multi-millionaire clubs" in Washington have always done everything possible to divide these two neighboring Muslim states and bring their relations to a state of extreme tension. And the greatest activity on the part of American "diplomacy from a position of strength" was observed in Iran and Iraq precisely when, under pressure from the liberation movement of the working people and the oppressed, U.S. interests were jeopardized in these major world oil-producing states.

Let us recall some historical facts and correlate them with the present day.

1968. The Ba'ath Party leadership came to power in Baghdad, replacing the right-wing government. Proclaiming a course toward radically breaking the extremely backward socioeconomic structure of Iraqi society, the representatives of the progressive forces actively got down to implementing the projected transformations, including the nationalization of the country's oil wealth.

Naturally, this program of the country's new leadership did not please anybody in Washington. But what could they do if the CIA was deprived of the opportunity of operating inside Iraq? And so the White House began zealously to nurture the ambitions of the ruler of neighboring Iran, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, supplying him with an unlimited amount of the latest weaponry and dual-purpose (civilian and military) the hardware in exchange for the aggravation--provoked by the shah--of the situation on the Iraqi border, support for Kurd separatists, and so forth.

[25 Aug 84 p 3]

[Third and final part of special correspondent A. Zhukov series under the rubric "Reportage From the Scene of Events": "Baghdad, Wartime"]

[Text] Basra, Baghdad--It was 1975. Against the will of the "plundering sisters"--the U.S. petroleum monopolies--the Iraqi Government nationalized the country's petroleum industry, implementing in parallel a vast program of socioeconomic transformations. The shah of Iran, too, realized the hopelessness of the border conflict.

In these circumstances the opportunity emerged to normalize relations between the two countries, with the signing of the corresponding treaties and agreements. And following negotiations in Algeria, agreements were signed providing

for the further development of bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The Algerian accords of 1975 provoked a storm of dissatisfaction across the Atlantic. To begin with, people there tried to persuade the shah to continue the subversive activities against Iraq, then they threatened him, but it was futile. Friendship is one thing, but one's own security is more precious. Furthermore, the modernization of the Iranian economy was clearly bearing fruit, making Iran considerably more independent than Washington and Langley had assumed.

U.S. diplomacy and the CIA, in parallel, stubbornly sought ways of penetrating Baghdad, since diplomatic relations between the two states had been severed on Iraq's initiative immediately after the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries in June 1967.

But then the anti-shah and anti-imperialist February 1979 revolution swept away the corrupt regime. The anti-imperialist circles of Iranian society headed by the clergy, including the radically minded clergy, came to power in Tehran. A real possibility emerged to form an anti-imperialist Iran-Iraq alliance capable of making a vigorous contribution to the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli alliance in the Near East. And once again the threads of conspiracy extended from Langley to Tehran.

At the same time, the United States tried in every way to revive the former contradictions between Iran and Iraq and to push them onto the path of fratricidal conflict which the signing of the Algerian agreement of 1975 had helped to avoid. CIA agents were doing their utmost to exacerbate relations between the two countries. The smell of gunpowder was again in evidence on the Iran-Iraq boarder, and a few months later, in September 1980, war broke out.

What objectives is the United States pursuing by pouring oil onto the flames of the Iran-Iraq conflict? Several groups of factors can be highlighted here, each of them no less important than the others.

The Iran-Iraq conflict is helping the United States and Israel to divert considerable material, human and military resources from the struggle against the Arabs' Zionist enemy. By encouraging the Iran-Iraq conflict, Washington is inflicting an appreciable blow on the national liberation movement of the peoples of the Near and the Middle East and is in effect neutralizing the activity of two prominent member countries of the nonaligned movement which occupy anti-imperialist positions. Furthermore, taking advantage of the exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf--and now also in the Red Sea--which stem from the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Pentagon with the support of its NATO allies is trying to firmly establish its military presence in the area by means of creating there new bases for the U.S. Navy and the notorious "Rapid Deployment Forces" on the false pretexts of "safeguarding international shipping" and upholding "vital U.S. interests."

Economically, the conflict benefits above all the U.S. petroleum monopolies: with the Iranian and Iraqi petroleum-extracting industries--which they do not control--excluded from world markets, they have been able through speculation in the production and marketing of petroleum products to obtain additional superprofits.

Arms dealers are not out of pocket either. According to the influential newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST, in 1983 alone the Iranians were supplied via various channels with \$30-million worth of U.S. dual-purpose equipment--Boeing-707 military transport planes, jeeps and so forth.

"Giants" of the U.S. construction industry, such as the multinational Bechtel Corporation, are also making huge profits. Having ensnared the Arab world in a dense network of multibillion-dollar deals for the construction of military and civilian projects, Bechtel is also trying to line its pockets from the Iran-Iraq conflict. It has recently become known that Bechtel is conducting negotiations with the aim of concluding contracts for the reconstruction of Iraqi cities and oil fields destroyed in the war. Taking advantage of Iraq's difficult economic position, resulting from its inability to export its petroleum via Basra, Bechtel has proposed to build an oil pipeline to the Jordanian port of Aqaba. Should these contracts with Bechtel be signed, their total value will exceed \$30 billion, turning human suffering and death into manna from heaven for America's finance magnates. You will therefore not be surprised to learn that leading members of the U.S. administration, including Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, Secretary of State G. Shultz, and even President R. Reagan himself, who favor the continuation of the conflict, have until recently been on the Bechtel payroll. This is why--as NEWSWEEK magazine aptly put it--the U.S. military-industrial complex has become "the cradle for the cabinet."

...In the distance, on the opposite side a heavy gun went off. The shell flew over our heads and exploded somewhere behind us. And again and again. The explosions came nearer and nearer. Our friendly hosts grew nervous. We decided to return.

CSO: 1807/321

INTERNATIONAL

ISLAMIC SOCIALISM CRITICIZED, LINKED TO IMPERIALISTS

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 4 May 84 p 2

[Article by Sh. Toshquvvatov, docent of Chair of Scientific Communism, Samarkand Order of the Red Banner State University imeni A. Navoi: "'Islamic Socialism' and Freedom of Conscience"]

[Text] At the present stage of developed socialism great accomplishments are being achieved in all fields of the economic and cultural life of laborers of the Soviet Union. There has been a fundamental change in the life of the Uzbek people thanks to the victory of the Leninist nationality policy in our country, specifically in Soviet Uzbekistan. The Uzbek people have achieved great successes in the family of fraternal peoples in the fields of science, education, culture, literature and art.

At present such great heights have been reached in the progress of life by resolving the social and political as well as the cultural and economic problems before the Uzbek people that these achievements are having a great positive effect on the millions of Muslim workers of Asia, Africa and the Near and Middle East. But imperialist circles of the West and the United States, bitter enemies of socialism and blind to the great achievements made by the workers of the Soviet Union, in particular Uzbekistan, are attempting to evoke religious nationalist feelings among a portion of the Soviet populace. The ideological centers of imperialism, with the help of religious extremists, are also broadly disseminating the false inventions that "freedom of conscience is not being observed in the USSR."

At the same time they are going so far as to disseminate false inventions that those Muslims professing the Islamic faith in the USSR "comprise a special stratum of the population," that therefore they are deprived of all constitutional rights and freedoms, and that the Soviet state harshly oppresses representatives of the "special stratum." By doing this they are trying first of all to put all Muslims of good conscience living in the Soviet Union at odds with the Soviet domestic and foreign policy, and secondly to show that supposedly they themselves are the Western protectors of the Islamic faith and Muslims.

Such assertions by Western ideologists are entirely baseless and in contradiction to the Soviet reality. There is no logical basis which can serve as a

reason to concoct nonsense about the CPSU and Soviet state's persecution of Muslim religious believers in its internal policy. In fact, all Muslims professing the Islamic faith fully and equally enjoy all rights and freedoms legally established in the USSR Constitution.

This freedom is identified in Article 52 of the USSR Constitution. "The right is guaranteed for all USSR citizens of freedom of conscience, i.e., to believe in any religion or not to believe in any religion, to conduct religious ceremonies or to conduct atheistic propaganda..." Here it is necessary to point out that Soviet youth, due to their world view and high level of knowledge, are not inclined to the imaginary influence of religion. Moreover, the differences between the world presented in religious myths and convictions on the one hand and the actual truth on the other are also a reason for the shift of religious believers' convictions to a materialist basis.

Now as for the Western ideologues' invention that "worship by Muslims in the USSR is prohibited," it must be said that all Muslims living in the Soviet Union and Soviet Uzbekistan in particular have assembly mosques and regular mosques. Here Muslims can conduct religious ceremonies whenever they want. One can point to the activity of the 4 religious directorates of our country--in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, in the Northern Caucasus, in the European USSR and Siberia, and in the Transcaucasus.

At present in a number of countries of Asia, Africa and the Near and Middle East where the Islamic faith predominates, the Islamic faith has a strong influence on the social-political, cultural and spiritual lives of the Muslim peoples. The Islamic faith has permeated deeply into the consciousness and way of life of these countries (Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and others), and their religious and national feelings have become fused. Therefore the doctrine of "Islamic socialism" has come into existence as the first expression of attempts to join the national liberation movement against imperialism and the forces of reaction in a number of countries of Asia, Africa and the Near and Middle East with the major teachings of the Islamic faith. This doctrine, as a religious-idealistic and pseudo-scientific doctrine of the sphere of the present day Islamic religious idea, calls to "build" a special kind of socialism on the basis of ceremonies, laws and social principles of the Islamic faith. There are two major currents in "Islamic socialism": The first turns the Islamic faith itself into socialism, and looks for similarities and points of proximity between them; the second builds pure Islamic socialism which has no relation whatever to the concept of scientific socialism, i.e., produces a conception about the existence of the possibility and necessity of selecting a "third path of development between capitalism and socialism" which in fact encourages a "corrected" variant of capitalism.

Both currents of "Islamic socialism" are entirely in contradiction to the doctrine of scientific socialism. They require not abolishing private need but partially limiting it. For example, these currents interpret "zakot" as mutual aid and try to cover up property contradictions; they deny the need for class struggle, social revolutionaries and a workers' party.

At present one of the widespread branches of "Islamic socialism" is the doctrine of "Islamic communism." "Islamic communism," like Islamic socialism, serves to distract the primary attention of the Muslim working masses away from communist construction. It is clear that the U.S. imperialist circles and Western propaganda which are trying very hard to smother the national liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America support "Islamic communism" and encourage the reactionary religious organizations and extremist religious groups which are its propagandizers both materially and spiritually. The U.S. imperialists are widely using the doctrine of "Islamic socialism" with the aim of denigrating the peaceful policy and damaging the authority of the Soviet Union, which is today conducting a struggle for total peace, people's security and total disarmament.

It is characteristic that religious believers living in our country participate in public life and actively take part in the struggles conducted for peace among peoples of the world. At the same time they are also actively participating in the meetings and other measures conducted through the World Peace Council and the International Organization of Solidarity of Peoples of Asia and Africa. Although the social structure of the participants is non-homogeneous, by supporting in all aspects the countries struggling for peace, religious believers also demonstrate that they are actively participating in this struggle.

The Religious Directorate of Central Asia and Kazakhstan has established friendly relations with the religious organizations and religious figures of high ranks in a number of Arab countries. These friendly relations find their expression in publication of religious journals and calendars, and likewise in other questions concerning religion.

Muslims living in Central Asia and Kazakhstan are not as the Western panegyrists shout "a special stratum of the population" and "deprived of civil rights," but are Soviet citizens honestly living with freedom of their own conscience and religious faith.

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CSO: 1836/808

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ANTI-REAGAN FILM RELEASED--A new "documentary movie" entitled "Alarm!" deals with the foreign policy of the Reagan administration, with particular reference to Grenada, Lebanon, and Central America. It is written and directed by Aleksandr Ivanovich Medvedkin, State Prize laureate and People's Artist of the USSR. Yuriy Zhukov is chief consultant. The film, "With the help of film-documents, exposes the anti-human activity of Reagan. Mr President is shown as an extremely evil figure, similar to Genghis Khan and Hitler." [Summary] [Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, 19 Sep 84 p 14]

CSO: 1807/29

NATIONAL

PROBLEMS AMONG YOUNG DUE ALSO TO 'INTERNAL FACTORS'

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, May-Jun 84 (signed to press 17 May 84) pp 70-75

[Article by dotsent A. Chariev, candidate of philosophical sciences: "On the Forming of the Ideological and Moral Temper of Soviet Youth"]

[Text] The forming of the personality of the Soviet young person is a most important social and national task. Today's young people in our country, as was noted at the 26th CPSU congress, will constitute the backbone of our society tomorrow (see: Materials of the 26th CPSU congress. Moscow, 1981, p. 67). As K.U. Chernenko stressed in his speech before the voters of the Kuibyshev electoral district in Moscow, "We are always concerned about training the sort of youth that will not falter or bend under the weight of their historical responsibility for the fate of the country, for the fate of socialism and the world. The sort of youth that will not only be able to assimilate the experience of the older generations, but will also enrich it by their own accomplishments" ("Pravda", 1984, 3 March).

In the ideological and moral temper of the young Soviet person, there is a synthesis of the social qualities corresponding to the objective demands on the young generation as the collective successor of the material and spiritual values which ensure its training and ability to resolve intelligently the tasks that stand before our society. The ideological and moral temper is formed under the influence of concrete historical conditions, soviet socialist reality and simultaneously in the process of study and upbringing, in the process of the practical activity of youth itself.

Mature ideological and moral qualities, as stable aspects of consciousness and behavior of young people, manifest themselves in their relations with other people, with the collective, with society in general and with their activity.

The ideological and moral temper represents a complex structural formation. Its primary component is a particular system of knowledge, namely a knowledge of the basic ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the policies of the CPSU and the Soviet state, a knowledge of the behavioral norms of Soviet citizens as fixed in the constitution of the USSR, the moral codex of the builder of communism, and in Soviet laws. On the basis of knowledge, the second component is formed: ideological and moral conviction of the individual, i.e.

a firm faith in the truth of this knowledge. Conviction is the foundation of the ideological and moral temper of young people. It engenders a striving for knowledge in a person, a broadening of his cultural outlook, and, chiefly, for practical activity directed toward the resolution of tasks in communist construction.

In order to reveal the essence of a young person's ideological and moral temper, it is important to understand correctly the character of the interaction and reciprocal influences of society and the individual in his consciousness and behavior. The requirements of communist ideals and communist morality are, in a certain sense, universal. At the same time, these general requirements, addressed to all citizens of socialist society, must be perceived and realized by young men and women in that unique variant which is determined by the individual special features of the personality.

The ideological and moral temper of youth represents a dialectical unity of the general, the particular and the individual. The general is the aggregate of those typical attributes and qualities that reflect the given level of social maturity and, for that reason, is characteristic, in one degree or another, of the ideological and moral temper of the majority of young people. The particular is the temper of separate social categories of youth (workers, kolkhoz members, students and others) which may not fully take in everything that is typical for youth as a whole and, at the same time, retain some of its own aspects which are not characteristic of its other categories. Finally, the individual is the ideological and moral temper of one or another young person which, in greater or lesser measure, includes aspects of the general and the particular.

The process of social homogeneity is coming into being in our society. But it must not be forgotten that social differences still exist and superimpose their imprint on the spiritual temper of various categories of youth. Existing social and class differentiation extend to youth as well. The class and social membership of a young person is determined by both the social situation of his parents, as well as by his own social situation. If social origin exerts the greatest influence on the forming of a person in the period of his childhood and adolescence, then the actual social situation of a person depends to a significant degree on his orientation to a specific kind of professional activity.

In connection with the process taking place in our society of the rapprochement of the classes, it happens in certain cases that one cannot determine simply the social origin of a young person, especially when the family is, in the social sense, a mixed one, i.e. the father and mother belong to different social groups. The actual social position of a person may also change in the course of his life, inasmuch as the barriers between classes and social groups have been liquidated and the social structure of society is open to shifts from one class to another, from one group to another. Social and professional mobility is especially characteristic of youth and promotes growth in the level of education and productive qualification of young people.

The ideological and moral temper of youth as a whole and of every young person in particular is characterized by the level of mastery by them of progressive ideological and moral qualities of both preceding generations and contemporaries. At the same time, each new generation enriches the heritage they have absorbed. In addition, the ideological and moral temper of Soviet youth embodies in itself the result of a dialectical interaction of two processes: first, the transformation of the experience of the older generations in the process of its assimilation into the spiritual wealth of every person; second, the transformation of the spiritual wealth of each young person into an element of the general spiritual wealth of socialist society.

The norms and principles assimilated by young people of the socialist way of life become their ideological and moral convictions, which determine their real behavior. An important concept which characterizes the level of ideological and moral temper of youth is the concept of ideological and moral maturity. Ideological and moral maturity is a definite boundary in the forming of the individual, signifying that training and ability for social activity is converted from a potential condition to practical activity. "...Maturity," wrote V.I. Lenin, "is evidenced not by words or certification, but is attested by experience and practice" (Lenin, V.I. "Complete Works," vol. 40, p. 253).

The forming of the ideological and moral temper of Soviet youth is a lengthy process requiring much planning. It begins in the family and continues in the labor collective. In the forming of this temper, all the social institutes of socialist society exert an influence, particularly educational institutions. The reform of general educational and trade schools in accordance with the programming adjustments of the June (1983) plenum of the CC CPSU materially strengthens their role in the process of the civic coming into being of youth.

The labor collective - the basic social cell of our society - plays the most important role in the ideological and moral coming into being of young people. In the process of the ideological and moral education of youth, an essential influence is exerted by such factors of the vigorous labor collective as favorable conditions of work, life and leisure; scientifically based work planning; quality of management (competence, political and moral culture), correct selection and arrangement of staff, active work of social organizations and various independent creative associations; high activity of permanently acting production conferences, peoples inspectors, social staff divisions, labor honor councils, councils of instructors, the presence of firm labor traditions; high labor discipline; effective organization of socialist competition; correct utilization of measures for material and moral stimulation; development of principled and just criticism and self-criticism, etc.

Unfortunately, these factors are still far from acting in the required manner in all labor collectives and an environment that stimulates educational work has not been established everywhere. At the contemporary stage, the party is devoting special attention to increasing the role of the labor collectives. In the resolutions of the 26th party congress and the June (1983) CC CPSU

plenum, a precise directive was given for the ensuring in every labor collective of a unity of economic, organizational and educational work, for only in this way may the process of forming the ideological and moral temper of young workers flow in an optimal manner. Broad possibilities for the fulfillment of corresponding social and educational functions are afforded by the laws of the USSR on labor collectives.

Characteristics of the ideological and moral temper of young people are found in dialectical interconnection and interaction. The character of these interconnections are such that by the level of development of one of these traits it is possible to judge the development of the others, for each trait in its real functioning is manifested to a significant degree through all the others. Thus, for example, the political culture of youth cannot be developed without a deep communist conviction, without a broadening of its cultural horizon. At the same time, in speaking of the communist conviction of the individual, it is impossible not to take into account its labor, sociopolitical and cultural-creative activity. In precisely the same manner, the indices are interconnected which characterize the level of ideological and moral maturity of young people. Thus, for example, one of the most important of its indices is responsibility. Under conditions of developed socialism, it also presupposes conscious discipline, activity, initiative, a high level of exigence, criticism and self-criticism.

High ideological and moral qualities of young people are determined by their position in life and their behavior. Position in life is mediated by the level of its self-consciousness and expressed one or another individual attitude to life. Through indices of an active position of life, young people project their training, desire and ability to think and act, guided by the interests of the communist party, Soviet society and the labor collective. It is precisely in the position in life that the consciousness, conviction, activity and moral reliability of a young person are expressed with the greatest plenitude.

Unfortunately, such qualities are not yet characteristic of all young men and women. As was noted at the 26th CPSU congress, "The education and information of some young people are sometimes coexistent with political naivety, while their professional preparedness is concomitant with an insufficiently responsible attitude toward work" ("Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress", p. 67). At the June (1983) CC CPSU plenum, it was pointed out that "The party also sees negative phenomena among youth. Their belated civic development and political naivety are troubling, as are the dependence of some young people, their lack of desire to work where the society has a need today. The striving on the part of some young people to stand out not by their knowledge and industriousness, but by means of expensive things bought with their parents' money cannot but be disturbing" ("Materials of the CC CPSU Plenum, 14-15 June 1983." Moscow, 1983, p. 55).

If an attempt is made to give a classification of reasons for the retention of these negative phenomena, they can be reduced to three basic groups:

1. Vestiges of the past in the consciousness and behavior of people. Their transmission occurs on the whole on the level of social psychology and the basic channel of their transmission is the family.

2. The influence of bourgeois ideology and morals. This has been particularly strengthened under conditions of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle and unleashed by imperialist propaganda of the psychological war, directed primarily toward youth.

3. The presence of contradictions and difficulties in the development of our society.

The NTR [Nauchno Tekhnicheskaya Revolyul-siya-Scientific Technical Revolution] presents not a few new problems in the forming of the ideological and moral temper of youth. The great streams of information that exert an influence on youth and the broadening of channels for its spread create wide possibilities for introducing young people to the riches of spiritual culture and the thorough mastering by them of Marxist-Leninist theory. Concomitantly, in ideological and moral work with youth, it is necessary to take into account also the steadily growing stream of information coming from the bourgeois world, where disinformation prevails, which is used by our ideological enemies to conduct a psychological war against the world of socialism.

Serious problems in the area of ideological and moral education of youth are engendered by the processes of urbanization and the intensification of migration flows. Thus, a significant inflow of youth from rural to urban areas is accompanied by a number of difficulties that arise in the process of their adaptation to new conditions. The necessity of painstaking work with this group of young people in labor collectives and, especially, in youth hostels acutely establishes the problem of the training of qualified teachers. Analogous problems arise in regions of new construction, especially Siberia and the Far East, where new labor collectives are forming and where stable, progressive traditions of work and life have not yet been formed.

Not a few difficulties arise in connection with the still encountered lag in the ideological and moral, as well as cultural, level of people from the growth of material well-being. Being an important social achievement, the growth of material possibilities, if not accompanied by an increase in people's consciousness, may cause the appearance of a consumer and, what is especially dangerous, a prestige-consumer psychology. For that reason, the process of ideological and moral education of youth presupposes a forming of judicious requirements, a strict observance of the principle "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor." Management by this process also includes the regulating of the structure of consumer goods production, the establishment of an optimal correlation among moral, material and creative stimuli for work, the utilization of legal measures and the implementation of influences of a purely educational character.

The negative phenomena in the consciousness and behavior of some of our youth are engendered by various causes, including also shortcomings in education in the family and the poor organization of educational work in educational institutions and labor collectives. Many negative phenomena occur as a result of the bad organization of work and of manifestations of bureaucratism in the work of various government and social organs, as well as of the

occasionally encountered compromises with deviations from the norms of our life. Cases occur when a parasite, a loafer or a speculator insolently demonstrates his "know-how in life," while his antisocial "activity" does not receive the required evaluation and is not stopped. The psychology of private ownership and the impunity of those who live at the expense of the honest labor of others, exploiting them in fact, inflicts casualties on the forming of the position in life of youth. In certain labor collectives, the principles of socialist management are violated, the interests of young workers are consigned to oblivion and the word is at variance with the deed. Shortcomings of such a type exert a negative influence on young people and promote the retention of vestigial views. The party teaches that in the struggle with such phenomena, it is necessary to utilize all available means in full measure: the opinion of the labor or educational collective, press articles, methods of convincement and the strength of the law.

Shortcomings in the ideological and moral coming into being of people are also engendered by the fact that the special psychological features of youth are often not taken into consideration. Of course, the ideological and moral development of the individual is accomplished throughout the course of one's whole life, but the foundations of one's position in life are laid in youth. It is understandable that the position in life which a person will occupy in the future depends decisively on the ideological and moral qualities formed in him during this period.

In choosing the most effective ways of resolving this task, it is always necessary to take into consideration the circumstance that due to the special features of their age, young people have inherent in them several specific traits of character and behavior, which appear as psychological preconditions, on the basis of which, under the influence of objective conditions and purposeful educational activity, a definite ideological and moral temper is formed.

Such a great expert in the spiritual attributes of youth as M.I. Kalinin noted that "Youth is a splendid, extremely mobile order of mankind," that it is "courageous and daring..." that the komsomol members are "the keenest and truly critically thinking individuals." Youth, in the words of M.I. Kalinin "easily adopts innovation...at a time when the adult section of the population is almost unable or, at any rate, is able only with great difficulty to change itself" (Kalinin, M.I. "On communist education" in "Selected Speeches and Articles," Moscow, 1958, pp. 93, 94, 86, 82).

A striking quality of youth is its striving for independence and self-assertion, its need to try and vindicate its position among friends and peers, in the collective and in the family. It follows from this that in the process of purposeful educational influence, it is imperative to take these special psychological features of the young personality into consideration. An increase in receptivity may lead to the acceptance not only of the good, but also of the bad, a disposition for criticism and an uncompromising attitude toward the false may express themselves in a nihilistic attitude toward reality and a striving for self-assertion may turn into careerism.

The most important condition of the fact that the specific traits of character and behavior, which are qualities of youth due to its special age features, will yield a positive result in the forming of its ideological and moral temper is the transmission of valuable orientations and psychological directives from generation to generation. K. Marx and F. Engels wrote in "German Ideology" that "History is nothing other than the successive change of separate generations, each of which utilizes the material, capital and productive force transmitted to it by all preceding generations; because of this, the given generation, on the one hand, continues the inherited activity under totally changed conditions and, on the other hand, modifies the old conditions by means of totally changed activity" (Marx, K. & Engels, F. "Works," 2nd ed., vol. 3, pp. 44-45).

In speaking of the succession of generations, we do not mean, of course, the mechanical copying by youth of some qualities or other of the older generations. But one should not underestimate the role of tradition, because the young generation may successfully advance only before the acquired experience of preceding generations. Thus, the forming of the ideological and moral temper of youth is a process of organic unification of the best ideological and moral qualities of the Soviet people, confirmed in the course of the revolution and the building of socialism and communism. In the ideological and moral temper of Soviet youth, they have found reflected all the characteristic traits of Soviet socialist reality, way of life and the best qualities of the Soviet people. The future progress of Soviet society essentially depends upon the improvement of all work regarding the forming of the ideological and moral temper of Soviet youth.

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12249

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NATIONAL

EDITORIAL ON ROLE OF LOCAL PRESS IN FORMING 'NEW MAN'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Rayon and city newspapers are the most widespread publications of our press. At present there are more than 3700 of them in the country with a one-time circulation of over 36 million copies. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On the further improvement of the work of rayon and city newspapers" published a few days ago notes that they play an active role in the communist education of the masses, mobilizing them for the successful implementation of the economic and social policies of the CPSU.

This important element of the press is called upon to serve as an effective instrument of party committees in their political supervision of the economic, social and cultural development of rayons and cities, a collective propagandist, agitator and organizer of the masses, a powerful agent for the education of the people and the shaping of public opinion. One such is the newspaper LENINETTS which enjoys a high measure of prestige with the working masses of Leninskiy Rayon in Moscow Oblast. It publishes timely and knowledgeable reports on local events, struggles consistently to strengthen discipline and organization, to establish the norms of communist morality. Its materials on problems of raising productivity, lowering costs in animal husbandry and spreading the collective-contract system in the rural areas have proved effective. Concerned local papers like the LENINETTS with their active involvement in the life of the community can be found in every republic, kray and oblast.

However, the decree notes, many rayon and city papers do not completely satisfy their readers: their coverage of the local scene and the manifold activities of party organizations is inadequate, they tend to ape central and oblast organs of the press. The way a number of papers handle the subject of the urban and rural toiler's inner world is superficial, schematic, readers' letters are rarely published. Ofttimes their pages are taken up by reports on meetings and conferences, reprints from other publications. What is the reason for these and other shortcomings? The decree points out that the quality of party guidance of the local press does not always conform to the standards set by the June (1983) plenum of

the CPSU Central Committee. Rayon papers face a shortage of qualified cadres. The material and technical base of these publications is developing too slowly.

The Central Committee of the CPSU has instructed the Central Committees of the union republics, all party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms to undertake measures to eliminate current shortcomings in the work of the rayon and city press. The primary task of that press is to explain in depth the internal and foreign policies of the party, mobilize the toiling masses for successful implementation of the directives laid down by the 26th congress of the party and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Party gorkoms and raykoms have been advised to raise the quality of their supervision of the press, to exercise able control over its activities. This means, among other things, that they must actively support and encourage the publication of materials promoting the finest examples of economic efficiency and educational work or drawing attention to shortcomings, and insist that these elicit a quick and business-like response. Every instance of criticism being ignored or suppressed must be qualified as a violation of basic principles.

Party guidance of the press includes first and foremost attention to the selection and placement of journalistic cadres, to their ideological hardiness and readiness to improve their professional skills, it means, too, providing information to newspaper workers on topical problems in the life of a rayon or city. Petty surveillance of the papers must be resolutely done away with.

The editorial staffs of rayon and city newspapers are duty-bound to expend maximum efforts on publicizing the work of labor collectives to implement the key economic, socio-political and educational goals set by the party, to report broadly and comprehensively on the progress of socialist competition. Perusing his paper, the reader must see the advantages that spring from the various movements for the intensification of production, for economy and thrift, and from other valuable initiatives, how the Food Program is being carried out and rural reconstruction is proceeding.

Obviously, these problems are not easily solved without backing from authors, worker and rural correspondents, readers' letters. Editorial staffs are obligated to keep strengthening their contacts with readers, give every consideration to their suggestions and critical remarks. Approval should go to those papers which regularly conduct Open Letter days, readers' conferences, and publish the opinions of party, soviet and production leaders on problems of deep interest to the population.

A local news item, if it is interesting and fresh, essays and stories about people help rayon and city papers to paint a vivid pic-

ture of today's reality, to promote and foster the Soviet way of life. Another end to this goal is keeping the public well informed through materials about the everyday activities of party, soviet, labor union, komsomol and law-enforcement organs. Reporting on the initiative displayed by collectives, the patriotic deeds of individuals, the papers should not, of course, gloss over shortcomings. Published materials must create an atmosphere of intolerance vis-a-vis instances of irresponsibility, evasion of socially useful work, abuse of power and theft of socialist property.

Beneficial changes in the work of rayon and city newspapers will doubtlessly occur with the implementation of pending measures to train literary workers for them in the universities and with better organization in the matter of supplying them with materials from TASS and republic information agencies. The material and technical base of the local press is slated for improvement, which will allow the printing of rayon and city papers to be gradually shifted, where conditions exist, to republic, kray, oblast, city and interrayon printing houses equipped with modern machinery. Another goal put before the local papers is to up their profitability.

The local press is in the front line of the struggle to form the new man, to successfully carry out the plans of the current year, the eleventh five-year plan as a whole and to meet the high socialist obligations adopted. The party's concern for its development inspires editorial collectives to new creative efforts and calls on them to enhance the effectiveness of their publications.

12258

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NATIONAL

RELEVANCE OF LENIN'S WRITINGS ON WORK WITH LETTERS VIEWED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 14, Jul 84 (signed to press 10 Jul 84) pp 12-16

[Article: "Workers' Letters Are a Channel of the Living Ties of the Party With the Masses"]

[Text] As was emphasized at the 26th Party Congress, workers' letters and suggestions are a channel of the living ties of the party with the masses. The Soviet people link their historical achievements, their plans, hopes and thoughts with the Leninist party that is lead and guided by the force of our society. While infinitely confiding in the party and believing in its collective reason, they turn to it with an open heart for the most vital matters of public life, labor and everyday life, they openly share their observations and concerns, and they criticize the existing shortcomings.

The communist party highly values the people's trust, shows constant concern for expanding and strengthening ties with the masses, and it aims communists and all of our management personnel towards the ability to consider the interests, inquiries and sentiments of the people in a tactful and attentive manner and to satisfy their needs and growing demands more fully. At the February, 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee it was indicated to listen to the word coming from the working environment and from the forward edge of socialist construction and to take counsel with the working people; today, this too must be the first duty and the profound internal requirement of every communist manager.

Work by the party with workers' letters was raised to the level of one of the important sections of party and state activities. The collection "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on Work With Workers' Letters" that was issued by the political literature publishing house is clearly convincing in this regard. The documents presented in it broadly reflect the work system that has taken shape in our country with letters of citizens in all organs and at all levels of management, and they show the principles, forms and methods for expanding written and oral appeals. The reader will be able to become familiar with excerpts from the works of V. I. Lenin, his letters, telegrams and resolutions in which are contained statements, commissions, instructions and demands that reflect the Leninist style and Leninist concern for the people. Materials of party

congresses, conferences, central committee plenums, party and government decrees, and studies pertinent to workers' letters occupy a large place in the book.

The party is concerned in order that each Soviet person may sense participation in state matters and may be confident that his opinion and his voice will be heard and considered. And, speaking with Lenin's words, for this it is necessary to organize the matter so that "any practical proposal may be forwarded immediately in the most intelligible form possible, and without red tape, for discussion and a decision by the leading, local and central organs of the party" (page 83). In "particularly serious and urgent cases," Lenin considered helpful the use of "living ties," that is to say, "a /personal/ [in boldface] appeal to individual party comrades who have quite an influential standing locally." He noted: "a reduction in inevitable delays as a result of ordinary departmental means is achieved through this, and the required influence increases in general" (page 111). These principles are embodied and developed in the daily practice of the party committees.

V. I. Lenin himself personified the example of a genuinely party attitude towards requests and proposals of the population. Behind each letter he saw an actual person, his destiny, affairs and problems. Quite a number of documents are cited in the book that are indicative of how Vladimir Il'ich with all his heart and soul was able to respond to a worker's letter, to listen to the request of a messenger peasant, and to profoundly understand the needs of a visitor. Here's a short note addressed to the RSFSR People's Commissar of Public Health N. A. Semashko: "Comrade Ivan Afanas'yevich /Chekunov/ [in boldface], a very interesting working peasant, is sitting here with me and in his own way propagandizing the bases of communism.

He lost his glasses. Is it possible to help him get some good glasses?

I very much request your assistance and ask your secretary to inform me whether it turns out well.

Your Lenin" (page 80).

V. I. Lenin considered an appeal of the workers to party and state organs as a form of participation of the broad masses in supervising the progress of socialist construction and managing the state. He saw in the workers' letters a confidential and therefore indispensable source of information proceeding directly from the people. "We can manage only when we express correctly what the people are conscious of" (Complete Works, volume 45, page 112).

Vladimir Il'ich considered the general and obligatory introduction of firm order and control in the process of executing letters and organizing the reception of visitors as an effective means of providing a timely and proper examination of the citizenry's appeals. Vladimir Il'ich writes in a note to the administrator of the Council of People's Commissars: "I am directing you to report to me immediately on all complaints received at the Council of People's Commissars Administration of Affairs about all government positions and persons

as well as the complaints; those received in written form must be reported to me within 24 hours and those in oral form within 48 hours.

A special registry of complaints of this kind must be established at the administration, as well as the fact that the administration must entrust to a government official the careful supervision of the execution of my resolutions in accordance with these complaints" (page 42).

Duty and highly exacting requirements of himself and officials were characteristic of V. I. Lenin. Many of his notes and telegrams conclude without fail with the words: "Inform me when it's executed", "Telegraph me the results of your verification", "Notify me of the results".

V. I. Lenin came out resolutely against bureaucratism and red tape and he sternly called for suppressing any manifestations of a callous attitude towards people. "One must know how to /snare/ [in boldface] red tape and punish it," he wrote (page 104). Vladimir Il'ich saw in publicity and the broad enlistment of public opinion the correct way for improving all work and eliminating any shortcomings.

Our party is carefully preserving Leninist principles and traditions in work with letters, and it is constantly developing and creatively enriching them with regard to the demands of life. Matters for improving this important sector of activity were examined at the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses. The decrees that were adopted by the party's central committee are a matter of principle: "Further Improvement in the Admittance of Citizens in Party, Soviet and Other Organizations" (1979), "Measures on Further Improvement of Work With Workers' Letters and Suggestions in Light of Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" (1981), "Workers' Letters on Matters for Further Improvement of the Population's Medical Care in Light of Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" (1981), and "Results of Work in Examining Workers' Letters Addressed to the 26th CPSU Congress" (1981).

The matter of workers' letters that were received recently at the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet was the subject of intent examination at a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee. The Politburo noted that unanimous support by the broad masses of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and their profound interest in strengthening the economic and defensive might of our motherland and in consolidating peace and international security are expressed in the workers' letters. The letters are indicative of the inviolable unity of the party and the people, the close solidarity of the Soviet people in support of the communist party and its central committee, and their determination to put forth all efforts for realizing the tasks of the country's economic, social and cultural development that were determined by decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was emphasized as well that the authors of the letters made suggestions and observations that are aimed at improving the organization of labor, struggling for economy and thrift, and the fostering among each citizen of a proprietary attitude towards public property. Questions were justly raised concerning the

necessity for strict observance of party and government demands on strengthening state, labor and production discipline and improving the organization of supervising and verifying the execution of decisions approved by local soviets of people's deputies that pertain to the everyday life, supply, health care and rest of workers.

It was pointed out in the Politburo that letters are evidence of workers' political activities and their direct participation in improving forms for managing the socialist economy. The letters are a mandate to the leading organs. Therefore, a responsible and genuinely party attitude towards workers' letters and suggestions is of great importance in the matter of further developing the Leninist principles of democracy. Every party and Soviet worker and every manager of an enterprise and institution is obliged to consider this work as his duty before the people and before the party.

The CPSU Central Committee provides an example of the Leninist attitude towards workers' letters. The party's central committee and Comrade K. U. Chernenko personally attach great importance to work with workers' letters and suggestions, while considering it as an important channel of ties with the masses and a means for involving them in the management of state and society matters. Reviews of workers' letters are compiled on a regular basis in the central committee on the most important questions, and ones with which Politburo members and the central committee secretary are familiar. Many letters are examined immediately by the party's central committee secretaries. CPSU Central Committee decrees adopted during recent years are aimed at improving work with letters and receiving citizens. A department of letters was specially created in the central committee. All this made it possible to raise the work with letters to a higher level and to give it a systemic and planned character. Letters that are received at the central committee are examined within established time frames and their authors receive thorough and well-reasoned replies. Workers' suggestions and observations that are of practical importance are used when preparing documents for congresses, plenums and central committee decrees. During the course of the recent national discussion of school reform by the Soviet public--workers, peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia, 1.2 million suggestions were made that refined and developed the CPSU Central Committee draft "Basic Trends for Reform of the General Education and Vocational School".

During recent years while fulfilling directives of the CPSU Central Committee, party and soviet organs and economic and public organizations substantially improved work with workers' letters and suggestions. Questions pertaining to this important sector of practical activity are being discussed at plenums, bureaus and secretariats of party committees, boards of ministries and departments, ispolkom's and sessions of the soviet of people's deputies, and meetings of public organizations and labor collectives. Advance notification in the press enters into the rules concerning notices of forthcoming plenums of party committees and sessions of local soviets, and that makes it possible for the population to submit their specific suggestions on problems being discussed.

New forms of working with workers' letters and considering their opinions, inquiries and suggestions have appeared. For example, the practice of receiving visitors by managers of rayon, municipal and oblast organizations directly at enterprises, construction projects, kolkhoz's and sovkhoz's is being spread even wider. Open letter days, question and answer evenings, rural gatherings, and reports of leading workers before collective organs and labor collectives have presented themselves in a positive light as well. "Good attitude services" are being introduced at the country's enterprises and statements are being taken by telephone in cities. A central television program series "Solving It on the Spot" was met with approval.

Attention in materials of the collection also is directed to considerable shortcomings in considering workers' suggestions, statements and complaints. Cases of a callous and bureaucratic attitude towards legitimate requests and valid statements and the nonfulfillment of promises that were made earlier are still being tolerated; and that compels citizens to appeal to higher organizations and institutions and to make long trips while obtaining satisfaction of their requests. As was noted at the 26th Congress, appeals of this kind are an indicator of locally serious shortcomings.

Some local organs are not coming out decisively enough against persons who tolerate poor management, eyewash, additions, illegal expenditure of material and wastefulness, and they are waging the battle with violations of public order and the misappropriation of socialist property in a poor manner. Critical observations are expressed in letters regarding a number of local soviets, enterprises, institutions and organizations that are responsible for the custody of available housing and for proper conformance to residential law of the USSR and the union republics.

The central committee's recently approved decree "Work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee on Improving the Style and Methods of Activities of Party Organizations in Light of Decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum" again reminds one of omissions of a similar kind. In this document it says that necessary attentiveness and objectivity are not always being shown and now and then red tape is being tolerated when allocating residential housing and when considering workers' requests, statements and letters. The question is raised with complete principledness in the decree on reinforcing party supervision of the construction and allocation of residential housing and the state of commerce and personal, medical and cultural services of the population, while bearing in mind that attitude, the people's labor and social activity, and consolidation of ties with the masses depend to a large extent on this. Party organizations must analyze citizens' letters, requests and suggestions in a systematic manner, respond promptly to them and wage an uncompromising struggle with any manifestations of callousness and hard-heartedness as incompatible with the socialist way of life.

Under present conditions when efforts of the party and the people are concentrated on implementing the social and economic program that was worked out at the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the consolidation of ties with the workers and the development of their creative activity assume even greater importance. The April, 1984 Plenum of the

central committee indicated ways for activating the masses, further perfecting the political system of our society and first and foremost the work of the soviets of people's deputies, improving the activities of trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations and increasing the role of labor collectives in accordance with approved law.

Every kind of improvement in working with letters also was urged to promote an even broader inclusion of the masses in managing the society and unleashing their initiative. Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized with new vigor at a meeting with the CPSU Central Committee staff that the work of party committees with a source of social information such as workers' letters and statements is of the highest importance. Each party worker must always remain loyal to the Leninist tradition--to be maximally attentive to the needs and demands of workers and not to tolerate the slightest relaxation of living ties with them.

The CPSU Central Committee aims party, soviet, trade union and economic organs at improving the forms and methods for work with letters and the personal reception of citizens, consolidating accumulated positive experience, and eliminating shortcomings and causes that give rise to complaints. The question is to systematically check the status of work with letters and the reception of workers at enterprises, institutions and organizations; to hear the accounts of managers; and to discuss these matters regularly at plenums and bureaus of party organs, sessions and meetings of ispolkom's of soviets of people's deputies, and at boards of ministries and departments.

V. I. Lenin strove so that a manager himself may become familiar with letters, consider them according to their substance or refer them for implementation, personally participate in supervision, and become familiar with the replies. Attention is directed precisely to this in the documents of the collection. The thought runs all through them of increasing the personal responsibility of managers and officials for the proper organization of examining workers' letters, suggestions and oral appeals; the adoption of operational measures according to the substance of the questions raised; and the validity and timeliness of replies to those making statements. The requirement is expressed in a resolute manner to stop attempts at suppressing criticism, the persecution of letter writers, and cases of bureaucratism, red tape, and unscrupulousness in evaluating the faults and abuses of officials. They are acting properly where they're exposing and eliminating causes without delay that give rise to repeated and collective complaints of citizens.

It is important to provide wide publicity and more active participation in this matter by members of party committees, deputies, experienced workers, collective farmers and representatives of the intelligentsia in considering workers' suggestions, statements and complaints. It is advisable to submit suggestions, critical observations and requests that require the consideration of collective opinion for discussion by working meetings and citizen gatherings.

As is pointed out in documents of the collection, matters for improving work with letters and organizing the reception of workers must be found daily in the field of vision of the primary party organizations of enterprises and

institutions, ministries and departments. Their duty is to bring up personnel in the spirit of a tactful attitude towards people and a high responsibility for timely and proper solution of workers' requests, desires and suggestions that are received. It's necessary to create in the labor collectives a healthy moral and psychological climate and an atmosphere that promotes the development of open comradely criticism and self-criticism that exclude the appearance of anonymous aspersions. The attitude towards slanderers and litigious persons of different kinds must be most irreconcilable.

Attention is accentuated in the collection in intensifying legal propaganda and systematically and effectively informing the population on a wide range of matters that are touched upon in letters and in a personal reception. It is required of party, soviet and administrative organs and primary party organizations to organize a qualified interpretation of citizens' constitutional rights and responsibilities; legislation on considering suggestions, statements and complaints; the powers of state and public organs, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials in resolving workers' requests; and the procedure for appealing decisions that are made according to statements and complaints.

An important role in working with letters belongs to the means of mass information and propaganda, which are genuinely the people's rostrum. As noted at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the rich experience of the press convinces one that its work is effective only when attention is concentrated on the main directions of the people's creative activities, and when burning questions arise and the workers themselves are enlisted on a broad basis in discussing them. The letters of readers, television viewers and radio listeners and the reports of working and rural correspondents are a sensitive barometer of public opinion and a deep source of ideas, experience and initiative of the masses. The party considers it necessary to constantly strengthen the ties of editorial staffs with readers and active members of the working and rural correspondents corps, to treat workers' suggestions and critical observations in an attentive manner, and to make it a practice of publishing on the pages of newspapers the speeches of party, soviet and economic managers with replies to questions that are disturbing the population.

The book "V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on Working With Workers' Letters" makes it possible to interpret more profoundly the most abundant experience of the party in an important sector of party and state activities; and it aims the party, soviet, economic and public organs and our personnel towards further cementing living ties with the masses and mobilizing them for the struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

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9889

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NATIONAL

BOOK ON ROLE OF PRESS IN INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNIYE NAUKI V SSSR. SERIYA 1. PROBLEMY NAUCHNOGO KOMMUNIZMA in Russian No 4, Jul-Aug 84 (signed to press 7 Jun 84) pp 163-166

[Review by V.A.Chalikova of book "Pechat' i Internatsional'noye Vospitaniye" (The Press and Internationalist Education) by O.Yakimov, Izdatel'stvo Mysl', Moscow, 1983, 157 pages]

[Text] The author undertook an analysis of the activities of newspapers in the autonomous republics and the oblasts of the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) zone in an attempt to establish the common denominator of Soviet journalim's approach to the problem of the internationalist education of the masses, namely: to demonstrate the growing role of party leadership in the matter of internationalist education through the press.

The book has three chapters.

The first - "The Press in the System of Internationalist Education of the Masses" examines the basic aspects of an education process that leads from knowledge to theory-based action. The most difficult part of internationalist education, in the opinion of the author, is transforming ideology into psychology, an ideal into an everyday behavioral norm. This makes it imperative for journalists to strictly observe the unity of cognitive and practical activities. Soviet journalists are well aware that the institution of proletarian internationalism as a societal norm is not identical to its consolidation in the mind and behavior of every individual member of society, they know how dangerous it is to underestimate the nationalistic stereotypes that still exist in our midst.

Proceeding from this general rule, the author suggests the following criteria for determining the effectiveness of the press's efforts in the field of internationalist education: the degree of absorption by the masses of the principles of Lenin's nationalities policy; the level of internationality relations in the area covered by a given press organ; progressive changes in the social structure of the nationalities and national groups that comprise its readership; an unflagging interest on the part of the given region's population in the work, life-style and culture of other peoples;

the formation of cohesive multinational collectives; the enhancement of the role of the Russian language in internationality contacts and the development of bilingualism as the optimal form of development of the national linguistic culture.

In a time of scientific and technological progress and the internationalization of every aspect of Soviet life, the press cannot function effectively on the basis of traditional, spontaneously established methods alone. The scientific approach to the methodology of journalism means the development of a system of composite influence on the reader. The complex system of internationalist education in the press is built of such elements as important party directives, the singular character of local conditions, the concrete tasks of the region, readership studies with the aid of specific research methods, the continuous raising of the scientific level and professional capability of journalistic cadres.

Analyzing materials from newspapers published in Amur and Irkutsk oblasts, from the Yakut republic paper and others, the author shows this system at work - these papers highlight the florescence and convergence of different nationalities in ongoing thematic rubrics, regularly publish materials on the labor achievements of multinational collectives, theoretical articles publicizing the most important principles of Marxist-Leninist theory on nations and national relations, etc.

The decisive factor in the effectiveness of party propaganda is party guidance. "Party instructions determine the direction the papers take in their development of specific thematic areas, they are the basis of the editors' long-range and current plans (p.44).

Chapter 2 - "The Strategy of the Journalist's Quest" - is about the deep ideological convictions and professional craftsmanship of journalists, a non-standard approach and fresh, original techniques in unfolding the theme. The author illustrates how the papers analyzed present concrete examples of economic cooperation between Soviet peoples and the interrelationships of their cultures not only in thematic sections, but in problem articles as well. Totally wrong, he stresses, is "the conception that theoretical articles in newspapers can be abstract or preachifying in content and pseudo-scientific in form" (p.65).

Neither is there any justification for the other extreme: inundating the reader with a torrent of facts, statistical data or examples without their plausible interpretation.

It is not only what you write about that matters, it is also the key you do it in. Citing special editions of several Udmurt papers, the author demonstrates the remarkable propagandistic effect achieved by analytic comparison of facts from the historic past and the present, by the use of thematic pages devoted to important events in

the life of various peoples , thus enabling them to better know and understand each other. Also effective are press expeditions to gather materials about the labor achievements of people of different nationalities at the major construction projects of the ninth five-year plan, as well as a periodic (once in several years) return by the paper to earlier reports about a specific construction project, settlement or kolkhoz. A correctly chosen key "makes for a balanced presentation of the achievements and problems of the inhabitants of every region in the country and precludes narrow, superficial parochialism in information. A vast reserve of knowledge must also be displayed by the journalist when taking part in so-called "newspaper campaigns". He must avoid duplicating the facts and shun both obtrusiveness and tedious reiteration. The author also examines several ways of using readers' letters in international propaganda.

Chapter 3, entitled "Two measures of one tendency", has for its subject the coordination of efforts by the different media. This is becoming an increasingly urgent problem as the methods and technology of the information industry are being revolutionized. Television, radio, newspapers - all have their own specific qualities, but the connection between them is dynamic.

The author disagrees with those who hold that this dynamism is engendered by competition. On the contrary, experience has shown that an item of information from one source which arouses a person's interest tends to enhance the intensity of its perception from other sources.

Comparison of the results of a written poll conducted in the South Yakut territorial industrial complex in 1980 with data obtained in 1970 by other means reveals that in spite of the emergence of television the number of radio loudspeakers and radio sets installed continued to grow.

Intercomplementarity in the matter of providing information to the people presents broad opportunities for strengthening the educational impact of the press. "Brought to bear is the qualitative aspect of propaganda: the versatility and depth of presentation, the possibility to employ various genres to react on both the minds and the emotions of readers, listeners and viewers (p.126)." Speaking of the forms and techniques of presenting the material, though, a watchful eye must be kept to prevent parallelism and duplication in media propaganda actions, political campaigns and economic drives.

Another form of intrapress coordination examined by the author is joint publication of six republic and oblast newspapers of the BAM zone. Fifteen such issues were put out in seven years under the caption "From the Baikal to the Amur we will lay the main line". Compared to the usual issues these were more analytical in content and richer in variety of genre. The press of the region has set up special coordinating sectors.

Problems relating to the effectiveness of the work of the press in the sphere of internationalist education require further study and concretization.

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12258

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NATIONAL

HISTORICAL FILMS NEED MORE PATRIOTISM, LESS FANTASY

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 18 September carries on page 2 a 1,000-word review by Professor A. Lazarev, doctor of philological sciences, titled "History and Legends: A Scholar's Musings on One Film."

According to the article's author the historical theme in films has acquired a sharp ideological character in recent years owing to the attacks on socialist countries by bourgeois propagandists. They discredit Old Rus' and depict it as "cut off" and "backward." In order to placate military circles in the West, notes the author, the earliest period of Russian history has been distorted, as has been the state organization, economy and culture of Kievan Rus'.

"I do not wish to deny a place to artistic invention in historical films," says Lazarev. "But the main thing is that the events and people depicted must correspond to historical truth." He mentions three films which, in spite of their topicality and indisputable usefulness, "have certain defects." The films "Yaroslav the Wise," "Vasiliy Buslayev," and "Peter's Youth" are examples in which the historical theme was not treated entirely successfully.

Most of the article deals with the film "Legend of Princess Olga" which, though it appeared last spring, is still the subject of discussion and argument, according to Lazarev. The film's director and experienced master of the cinema, Yuriy Il'enko, uses flashback and resorts frequently to dreams and to fantastic occurrences, which causes the film to lose much of its persuasiveness. "It is true that the beginning stages of Russian history are hidden in the fog of riddles and that the events and heroes of those distant ages are largely legendary. But does that mean that in a historical film on the beginning of Rus' such devices as "dreams" and "fantasies" are appropriate? Legend in the context of a fairytale is one thing. It is a different matter in the context of history."

Judging by the last scenes of the film, asserts Lazarev, the director undertakes to disprove the legends of Olga's cruelty, evidently because Il'enko felt that the enemies of Russia needed malicious legends about Olga to justify their fears that the consolidation of power around the princes in Rus' would make it a mighty country. The theme is not merely historical but, to an extent, topical for today. Therefore, says Lazarev, the stylistic choice of interweaving dreams and actuality, reality and the fantastic is all the more strange.

According to the screenwriter's commentary writes Lazarev, an investigation was undertaken to find the sources of glaring contradictions in Olga's character. But Lazarev sees no particular contradiction in the simultaneous cunning and cruelty Olga shows toward the Drevylane while showing tenderness and love toward Rus. Since no conclusive answer to the question of Olga's character exists, observes Lazarev, one could instead have adapted from the "Tale of Bygone Years" the accounts of Olga's political and economic acumen: She established close ties between Kiev and Novgorod, built several cities and connected them with roads, built bridges over rivers, founded the trades of hunting and fishing all over the land. "And what marvelous material for solving the secret of Olga is found in the part of Nestor's chronicle that tells of her trip to Tsargrad [Constantinople]. The history of her visit to the "Country of the Greeks" is a guileless epic on the greatness of a Russian woman defending her own and her country's honor and dignity in difficult surroundings."

LEGAL NORMS FOR WOMEN'S PART-TIME WORK CLARIFIED

[Editorial Report] Moscow VECHERNYAYA MOSKAVA in Russian on 18 September carries on page 2 a 250-word article by A. Nikolayeva, a lawyer, titled "Part-time Schedule." Nikolayeva responds to readers' requests for clarification of the legal norms involved with part-time work by women who want to give needed attention to their children while still working and participating in social life. "Many of the capital's enterprises now offer part-time day work or an abbreviated work week, allowing women to combine their domestic duties with professional activity." Part-time work is allowed on the basis of an agreement between the given enterprise's administration and a mother whose workload does not permit her to care for her children adequately. Details of work and free time are determined by the administration together with the labor union committee taking into consideration the wishes of the woman involved. Pay is proportional to either time worked or to production. Part-time work places no limitations on annual leave, seniority, or other rights. Where women work part-time in hazardous conditions, additional leave time is awarded only for those days on which the number of hours worked equals half of a normal workday for the given type of work. Women working part-time retain the same rights to pensions and disability benefits as full-time workers.

CSO: 1800/05

NATIONAL

OFFICIAL DOCTRINE UPHELD FOR AMATEUR CREATIVITY COLLECTIVES

PM191445 [Editorial Report] - Moscow TRUD in Russian on 16 September publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Comprehensive Approach to Education" a 2,100-word unattributed report titled "For High Ideological Commitment in Amateur Creativity" on an AUCCTU conference held in Moscow 14 September to examine "the tasks of trade union organizations in enhancing the ideological and artistic standard of the repertoire of amateur creativity collectives and the substance of the work of amateur associations, special interest clubs and discotheques." The main report at the conference was delivered by AUCCTU Secretary L.A. Zemlyannikova. She criticized the low standard of songs performed by musical ensembles and played in discotheques, pointing out the need to insure that the majority of these songs are "works by Soviet writers with a lofty civic theme." The speaker also said that it is necessary to keep a constant eye on "the content and the ideological and artistic thrust of every act, show, agitation team performance, every program of amateur song clubs, and exhibition of the work of amateur photographers, cinematographers, and artists."

CSO: 1800/11

NATIONAL

FAMILY STABILITY, PRIVATE FARMING SUBJECTS OF '85 CENSUS

[Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 18 September carries on page 2 a 900-word interview with A.V. Vasil'ev, deputy chief of the Statistical Administration of the Leningrad Oblast and Leningrad. The interview, titled "Tens of Questions, Thousands of Answers" was conducted by V. Kolesnikov. Vasil'ev describes the type of questions to be asked in the upcoming 1985 census. Along with the usual questions on age, sex and family relationships, according to Vasil'ev there will also be a series of queries aimed at discovering the reasons why people migrate. Other parts of the census will gather information on topics such as family stability, marriage, the age at which couples marry, reasons for divorce and the situation of working mothers. The results of this part of the census will facilitate "an effective demographic policy aimed at strengthening the family and creating favorable conditions for the participation of women in social production." Vasil'ev continues, "a great deal of information will also be collected on the situation of the working-age population involved in private subsidiary farming. A special questionnaire containing, in part, questions about the conditions under which those wishing to work could take part in social production. Among such conditions (we) have in mind allowing work near the home, part-time work, or work in the home. The results of this part of the census will help us fully utilize labor resources.

CSO: 1800/8

REGIONAL

GAPUROV VISITS TURKMEN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Sep 84 p 1

[Unsigned TurkmenINFORM article: "In the Principal Direction"]

[Text] The Turkmen Institute of Agriculture is one of the scientific research establishments of the Ministry of Agriculture in the Turkmen SSR. The researchers of its laboratories and experimental stations, with scientific-experimental bases in all the oblasts of the republic, are resolving important questions of selection and agro-technology for the cultivation of cotton, grain, vegetables and other agricultural crops. Working in the principal direction of creating new types of crops and perfecting work mechanization in agricultural production, they are making a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the plan as assigned to the republic by the Foodstuffs Program of the USSR.

On 10 September, the institutes was visited by members of the CP Buro of the Central Committee of the Turkmen SSR, M.G. Gapurov, A.I. Rachkov, and M.A. Chariyev. They visited the laboratories and scientific-experimental bases. The Turkmen minister of agriculture, G. Gurbanov, and the director of the institute and general director of the scientific-industrial union, "Semena," and academician at the All Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, A. Khudaikuliev gave explanations of the institute's work.

The manager of the Ashkhabad Department of the Turkmen Scientific Research Institute for the Selection and Seed-Growing of Fine-Fibered Cotton, and Candidate of Biological Sciences D. Babaev explained the selection and seed-growing of fine fibered cotton; the manager of the sector of the institute, the Doctor of Technical Sciences R. Ovezov spoke about complex mechanization in cotton-growing; and Candidate of Agricultural Sciences R. Babadzhanyov spoke about new types of crops.

The leaders of the Turkmen CP made a series of remarks and gave advice. In particular, they suggested that measures be taken so that new types of crops and other scientific developments could be more quickly put into production.

Researchers of the institute assured them that every effort would be made to fulfill the large plans which were assigned to the scientists by the party and the government.

CSO: 1830/664

REGIONAL

NEW ESTONIAN GRAMMAR FOR RUSSIAN-SPEAKING POPULATION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by M. Veller: "'Talking Book'"]

[Text] This expression can most aptly be applied to a language textbook.

For us, inadequate knowledge of languages has become a proverbial and trite saying. Even humorists have abandoned the ancient jokes about the unfortunate people who study a language for 10 years in school and at the institute and then cannot read a newspaper headline.

It is customary to find many reasons for this, not the least of which involves the abominable textbooks. Indeed, when in an English textbook there may be a "geographical map" but no "window shutters" or "how do I go to," the student, to say the least, will not be very interested in that textbook.

The level of knowledge in a language is largely determined by the degree to which it relates to everyday life. A person in Estonia who does not know Estonian deprives himself of the pleasure of Estonian theaters and television, poetry and.... There is probably no use in naming everything. Language is a way of thinking and a country's culture, and this, figuratively speaking, is the key to the doors of its intellectual life.

And everyone can understand this. The groups for the Estonian language of the Tallinn city courses are always well filled. But not everyone has the opportunity to attend these lessons regularly and independent study of the language is necessary in any case. A contemporary textbook on the Estonian language has been needed for a long time. People talked about it and waited for it.

And it is perfectly natural that such a textbook would be created by Helmi Leberecht, the outstanding teacher of these courses. The book entitled "We Speak Estonian" was issued not so long ago and disappeared from the store counters instantaneously.

The book begins on the jacket, where the title is in Estonian and Russian. This is the first of the textbook's parallel texts. The introductory pages have maps of Estonia and Tallinn. Every detail of the book is well thought out and works toward the basic goal of teaching the living conversational language.

In line with this goal is the selected vocabulary of 2,000 words, including almost all basic concepts (for it has long since been determined that 1,000 basic words in any language cover 90 percent of the active vocabulary). Here there is only the essential minimum of grammar and the student masters it as he masters the language in general (how often have we already spoken of the preponderance of grammar in textbooks, when the student knows all of the rules but is not able to say a couple of sentences!).

What does a person learning a language need most? He needs the ability to make himself understood at home and on the street, in stores and institutions, and in the hospital and the museum. Intellectual discussions on the cosmos and music will come later. Helmi Leberecht's book is a textbook for the masses, as it should be.

One should not fail to mention the splendid illustrations by Ya. Sonn. They are expressive and entertaining and not only do they thoroughly explain the meaning of many words and expressions but they enliven the textbook, making it cheerful and not at all "boring and formal."

This textbook had a printing of 40,000 copies and one can only hope that another 40,000 people will open themselves to the world of the Estonian language, a rich and diverse world.

Everything that was said about H. Leberecht's textbook also fully applies to another recently issued textbook, "Textbook of the Estonian Language," by A. Valmet, U. Uuspyld and E. Turu (and illustrated by the same artist Ya. Sonn). A little more voluminous and academic, it is meant not only for those studying Estonian independently but also for students at VUZ's.

Two textbooks compiled at the highest contemporary level (there is not the slightest exaggeration in these words) speak not only of the enviable position of language instruction in Estonia. Supply comes from demand. The desire of the republic's Russian-speaking inhabitants to master the Estonian language is living testimony to the mutually enriching and neighborly relations of Soviet peoples.

9746

CSO: 1800/506

REGIONAL

NEW BOOK ON DEVELOPMENT OF MOLDAVIAN LANGUAGE

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 Jun 84 pp 2-3

[Article by I. Chernyy, professor and head of the department for the Moldavian language of the Kishinev State University imeni V.I. Lenin, and G. Chinchley, professor in the department of French philology]

[Text] The "Shtiintsa" publishing house issued a book entitled "The Moldavian Language in the Modern Era," written in French by the Academician N.G. Korletyanu. A year ago, this book appeared in Russian and evoked great interest among specialists as well as the average reader.

The book shows the basic stages in the development of the Moldavian language from its beginnings to our times. Particular attention is paid to the problem of the close interaction of Moldavian with Russian, Ukrainian and other Slavic languages, as a result of which the Moldavian language acquired a number of specific characteristics that distinguish it from other Romance languages.

It is a well-known fact that in all languages, under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, increasing importance is being attached to the formation, unification and standardization of scientific-technical and social-political terminology. This is equally true for the Moldavian language. The author uses specific examples to show convincingly that in its development and in the richness of its expressive means the contemporary Moldavian language is at the same level as all national languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Publications frequently appear in the foreign press in which, contrary to the existing reality, it is asserted that there is no independent Moldavian nation and no Moldavian language, literature or culture. Touching upon questions of the development of national languages in the USSR, some researchers, if we may say so, are trying to affirm without proof that these languages, including Moldavian, are being subjected to forced Russification and that languages are being standardized and leveled out, supposedly leading to the disappearance of the uniqueness of each of the national languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The academician N.G. Korletyanu emphasizes that each national language in the USSR develops along its own evolutionary path. Also, some lexicological-phraseological and structural-formative parallels to other languages of the

Peoples of the USSR appear. This is linked to general social and economic conditions in the development of all of the peoples of our homeland and to cultural and scientific exchanges.

The author shows that the most characteristic features of the Moldavian language and of its phonetic, grammatical and lexicological-phraseological system should be sought in the popular colloquial aspect of Latin. Thus, genetically Moldavian takes a place among the Romance languages. Interesting in this regard is some information given in the book relative to the kindred ties of Moldavian and other Romance languages.

At the same time, as noted by Prof M. Sergiyevskiy, the renowned Soviet Romanicist, "the specific nature of Moldavian, as compared with other Romance languages, is found precisely in that double association with the Slavic linguistic world, the first of which it shares with its very close relative--the language of Wallachia and southern Transylvania--and the second with the eastern Slavic languages is now experienced separately."

This point of view is shared by the Romanian academician O. Densushanu: "Only contact with the Slavs transformed this language into an independent language that certainly remained a Romance language in its structure but is quite distinct from those languages that arose from one and the same source."

Some contemporary foreign linguists, having their minds on belittling the importance of Slavic elements in the formation and development of the eastern Romance languages, are trying to put Slavisms in the same category as Turkisms or a few other borrowings from other languages. Such assertions, however, do not stand up to criticism. Turkish elements are quite few in number in Moldavian, and in addition they are used rather infrequently and do not play a special role in the communication process.

After the elimination of Turkish rule, in Moldavia, as in all Carpatho-Balkan countries, Turkisms were used less and less frequently, and in a number of instances they disappeared entirely.

Slavisms, particularly Russian words, on the other hand, are becoming more and more widespread both in Moldavian and in the other eastern Romance languages. They help to enrich and develop all levels of the national languages of the USSR and many world languages. A. Meyye, the eminent French linguist, wrote: "The transformation of Russian into a great literary language and the worldwide political importance of Russia put it in a new position: Russian words began to appear in Western languages, increasing the vocabulary of these languages."

The book devotes much attention to the development of Moldavian in the Soviet period, when the position of the Moldavian people and their language is determined both by the conformity to principles that is common to all of the languages of the Soviet peoples and by specific tendencies based on its Romance lexicographical and structural-grammatical peculiarities.

In acquiring new ideas, each era also acquires new eyes, said H. Heine graphically. The scientific and technical revolution did not change the general direction of the development of languages, but it did significantly activate the tendencies toward lexicological-phraseological enrichment and in particular the formation of a large number of new terms reflecting contemporary achievements in science and technology as well as in the social-economic development of society. The development of modern branches of scientific, technical and other areas of knowledge, especially cybernetics, computer technology and automation, and astronautics, gave rise to a multitude of elements of terminology that must be reflected in any modern language of a large or small nation. This also applies to Moldavian, which is systematically being supplemented by new terms and is improving its stylistic means.

Using rich and varied factual material, the academician N.G. Korletyanu is analyzing the contemporary state of scientific-technical, agricultural and social-political terminology and is indicating ways to formulate it in Moldavian. In some cases, this is done based upon the Moldavian language's own means through the formation of new words or word combinations, and in other instances these are direct borrowings from Russian or foreign languages, which are adapted to the phonetic and morphological laws of our language.

The author comes to the logical conclusion that the formation of lexicological-phraseological units based upon the language's own morphological resources, the spread of Sovietisms, the assimilation of scientific-technical and social-political terminology into widespread use in communication, and new borrowed and copied words have all raised the Moldavian language to a higher level of development. It is now on a par with the most developed languages of the USSR and the entire world in its ability to express all of the essential concepts of scientific-technical and cultural development in the modern world. Naturally, in the colloquial form of Moldavian, as in any other language, there are certain deviations from the established literary norm. However, this is no reason to conclude, as do some linguists, that alongside the official and traditionally established linguistic norms, "there is an oral standard, still not legitimized but existing in fact."

In our times, Moldavian is a language for school, art, science, technology and the social-political life of the republic. It has its own norms that are compulsory for all. On this basis, the contemporary Moldavian literary language functions as a single form of the language of the broad masses of the Moldavian people and meets all of the conditions to be able to be enriched and improved, just as in the case of the other languages of the fraternal peoples of the USSR.

9746

CSO: 1800/507

REGIONAL

SLYUNKOV ATTENDS GRODNO OBKOM PLENUM ON ROLE OF KOMSOMOL

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 8 September carries on page 1 a 400-word article titled "The Strength of the Komsomol--In Party Leadership." The article reports on the plenum of the Grodno Obkom of the Belorussian Communist Party held 7 September to discuss the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Increasing Its Role in the Communist Education of Youth." L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Obkom, praised the work of some raykoms and enterprises in educating young people and involving them in leadership roles but remarked on deficiencies in such work in several other raykoms and gorkoms. N.N. Slyunkov, Belorussian CP Central Committee first secretary, addressed the plenum, as did N.N. Mazay, Belorussian Komsomol first secretary.

KEMEROVO OBKOM CHIEF GORSHKOV ON KOMSOMOL

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian on 16 August (signed to press 7 August) carries on pages 19-24 a 1,500-word article titled "To Constantly and Thoroughly Examine the Life of the Komsomol, Youth" by L. Gorshkov, first secretary of the Kemerovo Obkom. Gorshkov writes about work with youth in the Kemerovo Oblast and the role of the party in directing the Komsomol.

NOVOSIBIRSK OBKOM CHIEF ON ORGANIZATION OF TRANSPORT

[Editorial Report] Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian on 16 August (signed to press 7 August) carries on pages 44-48 a 1,500-word article titled "We Are Improving the Activity of Party Organizations in Transport" by A. Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirsk Obkom. Filatov writes about the role of the party in the development of the transportation network in western Siberia.

CSO: 1800/2

REGIONAL

STAVROPOL KRAYKOM CHIEF ON STUDENT BRIGADES

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 24 August carries on page 2 an 800-word article titled "Thank the Field for the Lesson" by N. Pal'tsev, first secretary of the Stavropol Kraykom.

Pal'tsev writes about the work of student agricultural brigades in light of the recent school reform. Pal'tsev praises the brigades, but finds that too often they are given only manual work to do. He believes that the students should be given the opportunity to operate equipment. He also suggests further study by physicians to determine how much labor each age group can safely do.

CSO: 1800/529

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

SOVIET RAYKOM PLENUM--The CPSU raykom plenum was held 18 July to examine an organizational question. The plenum freed V.M. Tkachenko from the duties of first secretary and member of the party raykom buro in connection with a transfer to other work. The plenum elected A.M. Demchenko, previously working as second secretary of this raykom, as first secretary of the CPSU raykom. M.P. Kuznetsov, until then working as inspector of the section for organizational work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, was elected second secretary of the party raykom. Participating in the work of the plenum were V.K. Kiktenko, member of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Buro and first secretary of the Kishinev Gorkom, and G.G. Dygay, candidate for membership in the Moldavian CP Central Committee Buro and head of the section for organizational-party work of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOL'DAVIYA in Russian 19 Jul 84 p 2] 9746

CSO: 1800/506

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